

Medical Fears in Indiana.
Information to the Liberal headquarters in Washington City from Indiana shows that the canvass in that State is being prosecuted with a vigor quite unparalleled in the history of that State. The earnestness of the Union men and company to defeat the chances for Governor that a complete success of every election precinct in the State has been made, the result of which does not turn out to be very gratifying to the Unionists. More speakers more money and more documents are called for. The Union men have been implored to enter actively into the campaign. Secretary Boutwell has been called to make speeches in several portions of the State, and has decided to do so. It appears that there is great dissatisfaction among the German Republicans. In Terra Haute alone 350 of them have joined a Greeley club.

North and South Carolina at Louisville.

We suppose our home readers would like to know by whom they are represented in the so-called Democratic Convention at Louisville. We have not yet the full list of delegates, but the proceedings described the following names:
On the Committee of Credentials there is: T. B. Stokes, North Carolina; J. P. W. Stokes, South Carolina. On the Committee on Organization, C. W. Gasper, North Carolina; E. F. Stokes, South Carolina. Committee on Resolutions, S. C. Hays, North Carolina; E. F. Stokes, South Carolina. Judge James Lyons, Virginia, is President of the Convention, and D. L. Faggen, (Fagg?) of North Carolina, and Edward Stokes, of South Carolina, are among the Vice Presidents. We do not know a single one of the North Carolina representatives, nor heard of any except the Raleigh Gazette, of Raleigh, nor do we know the Stokes family of South Carolina.

No greater fraud was ever perpetrated upon the Democratic party of these two States than such a representation in such a Convention.

The Louisville Convention.

This body has adjourned after a short, stormy and incomplete session. Its work, so far as it may exert any influence upon the destinies of the country, will be injurious. We are not disposed to laugh at or deride such men as Judge Lyons, Chauncey Burr and a few others who were collected at Louisville, or call O'Connor and Adams such names. We regret to see men whom we have long regarded as able and friendly statesmen, lending character and influence to a movement conceived and carried out by the Federal administration, and which can have no other effect than help President Grant.

Mr. O'Connor's eminent ability as a lawyer, and his great purity of character as a man, have given him a national reputation, but when he stoops now to discuss questions of tariff and finance, he demonstrates the fact that he does not understand the wants or the demands of the country. He surely does not appreciate the condition and vital interests of the South.

His firm refusal of the nomination, the denunciation of the Convention, the bitter denunciation of Mr. O'Connor, and the withdrawal of the Louisiana delegates, and his subsequent renunciation of the Convention, are all evidence of the fact that he does not understand the wants or the demands of the country. He surely does not appreciate the condition and vital interests of the South.

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Grant's Ref-Enters in our Custom-Houses.

England had her rotten boroughs. We have our rotten custom houses. But there is a difference, says the *World*, between England and ourselves, that when the rotten-borough system did prevail there was no Tory in the land so brazen as to maintain the policy of the party upholding it were ecclesiastical or great reformers, while with us the Tory is everywhere, and the rotten custom houses are traveling all over the United States, spreading on every stump, vowing in every newspaper of their party, the good things they have inaugurated and the economy they practice. Here is an example of their reform. At Asheville, in North Carolina, is a port of entry—a very modest port. The total foreign commerce at Asheville during the calendar year ending December 31, 1871, was:

Imports, valued out for 1871, \$1,200 00
Exports, valued out for 1871, 1,000 00
Imports, valued out for 1872, 1,000 00
Exports, valued out for 1872, 1,000 00
Imports, valued out for 1873, 1,000 00
Exports, valued out for 1873, 1,000 00
Imports, valued out for 1874, 1,000 00
Exports, valued out for 1874, 1,000 00
Imports, valued out for 1875, 1,000 00
Exports, valued out for 1875, 1,000 00

These figures are official, and the above expenditure was actually incurred during 1871 to take care of a total commerce amounting to \$2,200,000. Now, we simply ask who should be more ashamed—a whole people for being subjected to such a rotten custom house, or an Administration that boasts of reform and economy, allowing it to go on for the three years that they are in power?

The Political Outlook.

Ever since the North Carolina election there has been a lull in the political world. The result in this State, while it was not all that the Liberals hoped for, was a bitter disappointment to the Administration

party. The Vermont election had no political significance and created little or no interest. The contest in Maine, though conducted by the friends of Mr. Greeley with much and increasing interest, can result only in a Radical triumph, probably by a reduced majority, and with a gain of two and, possibly, of three members of Congress for the Democracy.

We see it stated that Senator Trumbull, who has just returned from a canvass of Maine, expresses the opinion that the election there on Monday next will be very close, with the chances in favor of the election of the Radical candidate for Governor.

In Indiana and Pennsylvania all the indications are that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will be successful in the October elections. Ohio is doubtful, with the prospect of very large gains in the representatives to Congress. It is, however, too soon to gather much definite information from these States. After the Maine election both parties will turn their entire attention to these three great States, and it is more than probable that the Presidential election will be virtually decided in this great preliminary battle.

The friends of Mr. Greeley very reasonably, we think, claim as certain for him the States of New York, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee and Georgia, giving a total of one hundred and ten electoral votes, fifty-two less than the requisite number. West Virginia, Alabama, Delaware, Connecticut and Indiana, casting thirty-seven votes, are almost certain for Greeley, while his chances in New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Illinois are better than those of Grant. There yet remains Louisiana, Arkansas, Ohio and Florida as debatable ground, to say nothing of Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and Oregon, from which our advice are not so definite, but in which the Liberal movement is making much headway.

We have much to hope for. Harmonious action and enthusiastic work will achieve a glorious victory for the future peace and prosperity of the country.

Our Allies—The Liberal Republicans.
We are not of that class of men who think that the action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore conventions, in uniting upon Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency brought about such a fusion of Liberals and Democrats as to destroy their identity and individuality as members of separate and distinct organizations.

According to our understanding of the matter, the theory upon which the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats are now acting together, is a very different one, and a brief reference to the facts will, we think, prove the correctness of our view. The Democrats took no part in the Cincinnati Convention. Liberal Republicans took no part in the Baltimore Convention. Each party continues to operate through its own organizations and its own officers. We have both State and National Executive Committees, representing, on the one hand, the Democratic and on the other the Liberal Republican party. In North Carolina, Hon. D. M. Barringer is the Chairman of the one, while W. S. Mason is at the head of the other. It is true that these committees are working together in the most harmonious manner, but this is the result of an alliance and not of a fusion. General Barringer is still a Democrat, and Mr. Mason is still a Republican.

This is a matter of far more importance, in some respects, at the North than it is at the South, for the reason that the number of Liberal Republicans, properly so-called, is quite small in the South. In fact, it may be safely said that many, if not all the prominent members of the Liberal Republican organization in North Carolina have, for several years, voted with the Democratic Party. Indeed, we consider the action of the Democratic Party in this formally recognizing the existence of the Liberal Republican organization in North Carolina as the result of a magnanimous and generous determination on the part of Democrats to carry out, in both letter and spirit, the alliance entered into with the people at the North. Had it been otherwise, or had there been a fusion instead of an alliance, Messrs. Mason and Goodloe, and the half dozen other gentlemen who inaugurated the Liberal movement in North Carolina, would have been swayed and led by the few Liberal Republicans in the South. In fact, it may be safely said that many, if not all the prominent members of the Liberal Republican organization in North Carolina have, for several years, voted with the Democratic Party. Indeed, we consider the action of the Democratic Party in this formally recognizing the existence of the Liberal Republican organization in North Carolina as the result of a magnanimous and generous determination on the part of Democrats to carry out, in both letter and spirit, the alliance entered into with the people at the North. Had it been otherwise, or had there been a fusion instead of an alliance, Messrs. Mason and Goodloe, and the half dozen other gentlemen who inaugurated the Liberal movement in North Carolina, would have been swayed and led by the few Liberal Republicans in the South.

But it is a habit of Southern men, not only to do gracious things, but to do them graciously. The Southern people, therefore, would not dim the splendor of the offering they had made when, with one consent, laying, as a propitiatory sacrifice upon the altar of a grief-stricken country, the lives, the hopes and the sorrows, as well as the hates, the bitter prejudices and the baser passions of their heart of hearts, they proposed to unite in bonds of friendship with men who they had learned to look upon as the deadliest enemies of themselves and of their country! Southern men were not little enough to mar the magnificence of a spectacle such as the world had never before witnessed, by higgling about the details of its exhibition.

And we are free to confess that we have lost nothing by the terms decisive us, for the signs of our magnanimity, we shall receive a number of men who would not be a sufficient for a man supported by Democrats alone, to turn the scale in North Carolina in November, even supposing the nominal majority of Caldwell to be a real one.

But the question that troubles many good men at the South is, will the election of Mr. Greeley be a blessing to the South at all commensurate with the sacrifice we made in his nomination? Upon this point we entertain not a particle of doubt. The Baltimore Convention nominated Mr. Greeley because the Cincinnati Convention had nominated him because he was the strongest representative man of the necessities that had given birth to the Party it represented.

What, then, were these necessities of the country, so imperative in their character that they demanded, and obtained, the disruption of a party that for twelve years had ruled with absolute sway? We answer that they were a necessity for civil service reform, a necessity for a stricter regard for the rights and liberties of the citizen, and a necessity for a return to Constitutional Government. We do not assert, nor do we believe, that the Liberal Republican movement owes its inception or its early success to any friendly or fraternal feeling on the part of Northern men for Southern men. The necessities that Northern men felt were not the necessities of the South, but of themselves. It was not because the civil service was a by-word and a reproach to humanity, in its corruption. In the South, that Northern men became Liberal Republicans. It was not because Southern men were arrested and imprisoned and tortured and hung that Northern men became Liberal Republicans. It was not because the unlawful usurpation of powers not delegated to it by the States or by the people, enabled the Federal Government to disregard and abolish States' lines and States' rights in the South, that Northern men became Liberal Republicans. Not at all. What operated upon Northern hearts was the danger that menaced Northern homes. And it is for this very reason that we have so much hope and confidence in its strength, solidity and permanence. And, indeed, the movement did not begin a day too soon. The stretch of the Custom House Frauds in New York had reached the whole civilized world. Colonel Grosvenor, a prominent citizen, had been shot down and killed while in the peaceful pursuit of his lawful business, upon the public streets of the city of Chicago, by troops unlawfully raised and acting under orders from Lieutenant General Sheridan, himself in unlawful military occupation of the city. And Sheridan's conduct had been endorsed and officially commended, in public orders, by the General commanding the army of the United States! In three States, at least, in New York, in Pennsylvania, and in Illinois, in defiance of their Governors and in utter disregard of their rights and of the rights of the people thereof, Federal troops had openly exercised usurped functions. These were the necessities that impelled thinking men, who loved themselves, their personal liberty and the rights of their States more than they loved the Radical party, to sever themselves from it and to inaugurate the Liberal Republican movement. Such are the men with whom we have formed an alliance, and such are the objects aimed at. If, by our united efforts, we can attain them, no man will deny that the fruits of Mr. Greeley's election will be fully commensurate with the sacrifice made in his nomination. The South asks no more.

Will Greeley's Election Benefit Us?

It has been so long since we enjoyed the benefits of a free government, that we can scarcely appreciate in its fullest extent the change in our affairs that the election of Mr. Greeley will bring about. We have been so long accustomed to official interference with our liberties as citizens and in so many ways; we have been so long accustomed to official plunder of our property, and in so many ways, and all without remedy or redress, that if an era of free constitutional government should all at once return, we would doubtless feel like men who had just waked up in some foreign land of such strange beauty and surpassing brightness, as to make them doubt the evidence of even their waking senses! It will indeed be a strange sensation, but none the less pleasing, when a North Carolinian can once more tread the soil upon which he was born, and in which lie the bones of his ancestors, and feel that he is a free man; that the government under which he lives is organized that the laws are framed, and that justice is administered for the protection of the weak and the innocent, and not for their oppression. It will indeed be a strange sight when we can enter our courts of justice and once more see upon the bench men like Gaston, and Manly, and Rufin, and lowered up and look upon their few hundred followers, the ninety odd thousands of Democrats in the State. But it is a habit of Southern men, not only to do gracious things, but to do them graciously. The Southern people, therefore, would not dim the splendor of the offering they had made when, with one consent, laying, as a propitiatory sacrifice upon the altar of a grief-stricken country, the lives, the hopes and the sorrows, as well as the hates, the bitter prejudices and the baser passions of their heart of hearts, they proposed to unite in bonds of friendship with men who they had learned to look upon as the deadliest enemies of themselves and of their country! Southern men were not little enough to mar the magnificence of a spectacle such as the world had never before witnessed, by higgling about the details of its exhibition.

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